

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. { Volume XV. No. 173.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 1, 1893.

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A MIDWAY REVIEW.

The Columbian Exposition has now been open to the public for a period of four months, and ten million paid admissions have been registered by the turnstiles at the gates. Seven or eight million more are practically assured, and, if an extension of the term into the opening weeks of November should be found practicable, it is by no means impossible that the number of admissions now recorded should be doubled before the close. The prospect is thus

very cheering, and satisfies, perhaps exceeds, all reasonable anticipations. That the Fair will pay every dollar of its bonded indebtedness is now beyond a doubt; and few, having any adequate conception of the undertaking, ever supposed that it would do much more than this. The stockholders, including the City of Chicago, understood from the outset that their subscriptions were largely in the nature of a gift, and looked for their reward in ways more or less indirect. That reward, even in the tangible form of pecuniary profit, bids fair to be realized by many of them—not, of course, by all, for, in the very nature of things, such a distribution could not find its way back into the exact channels whence the contributions flowed. In spite of the many instances in which individual expectation has come short of realization, there cannot be the least doubt that the community as a whole has reason to be grateful to the Fair for the influx of currency and the stimulation of trade that have come in its train. The severity of the commercial depression, elsewhere so marked, has in this city been noticeably mitigated, and many an institution has been saved from financial disaster. Of the intangible rewards that will come from the influence of so magnificent a demonstration of the possibilities of civilization it would be impossible to speak adequately without speaking at far greater length than our space permits; these rewards will be disclosed in hundreds of subtle and unforeseen ways in the years to come.

Although the term appointed is now two-thirds complete, it is probably fair to say, in view of the increased numbers that will throng the streets of the White City during its closing months, that the exhibition is but half over, that we have now reached a point midway in its course. At such a point in the history of any great enterprise it is well to pause for a moment, reviewing the accomplishment of the past, and regarding the probable outcome of the future. It is the purpose of this article to take such a backward and forward glance from one point of view only, from that of the ideal possibilities of the enterprise as contrasted with the actual realization of the daring and high-principled conception with which its directors

set out. If, in making this survey, we have occasion to subject the management of the Fair to severe adverse criticism, it must be remembered that from other points of view, which we do not here attempt to assume, that management has deserved the highest praise. There has, for example, been no taint of jobbery in the direction of its vast and lavish scheme of expenditure; there has been no lack of self-sacrificing devotion, prompted by genuine civic and personal pride, on the part of the executive officers of the organization.

The original conception of the Exposition was characterized by a fine disregard of the mean practical motives that might so easily have come to prevail in the councils of its management. It was clearly understood that the mere suggestion of a universal exhibition to be held in this city would be met all over the world with the cry, "Can any good thing come out of Chicago?" and it was resolved that the cry should be silenced, not by words, but by most effective deeds. The common expectation that a Chicago Fair would prove a vast exemplification of the material and commercial aspects of civilization should be met by a Fair in which art was exalted above manufacturing and the ideal above the narrowly practical. In this spirit was inaugurated the whole magnificent plan for a hitherto unequalled exhibition of architecture and landscape gardening, of music, and the arts of form, of science and industry, of objective and intellectual cosmopolitanism. In this spirit the best architects, sculptors, and painters were called together to design and decorate the buildings, and the best landscape gardeners to beautify the site, all being given the greatest possible freedom to do their work with artistic effect alone in view. In this spirit a great musical leader was engaged, given practically unlimited resources, and told to prepare such an exhibit of his art as the world had never before known. In this spirit commissions were sent to foreign countries to collect the masterpieces of modern art, and expeditions were fitted out to bring together from the remote parts of earth the relics of primitive man. In this spirit a large sum of money was set aside to endow the city of the Fair with a permanent sculptured memorial of the eventful year, and a still larger sum of money was devoted to the strictly intellectual work of the World's Congress Auxiliary, work that could not be expected to yield any but an intellectual return. We have by no means exhausted the list of the methods by which the directors of the Exposition sought

once for all to refute the widespread notion that Chicago was a community devoid of ideal interests, sought definitively to substitute newer and more worthy associations for those commonly linked with its name. The methods, as a whole, were characterized by large-mindedness; they brought moral and intellectual considerations within their purview; they took thought for the verdict of the future rather than for the clamor of the present.

It is unpleasant now, in our midway retrospect of the course followed by the directors of the Exposition, to be forced to chronicle a melancholy derogation from the high motives which controlled the inception and early history of their work. The commercial motive has forced its way to the surface, and has become the controlling influence in their action. The object of the Fair is now frankly proclaimed to be that of making as much money for its stockholders as possible. Amusement, of cheap and even vulgar sorts, is being substituted for education, because most people prefer being amused to being instructed. The popular devices of the country fair are being resorted to, and the greased pole figured in a recently published list of attractions for a particular day. Such pleasing novelties, announced in great variety from day to day, are converting the Exposition, as far as it is possible, into a huge circus (the Plaisance furnishing the sideshows), and mark a process of degradation aptly described by its sponsors as that of "barnumising the Fair." Now all this would have been deplorable enough had it been necessary to save the Fair from bankruptcy. But there has never been any serious danger that the income would be insufficient to pay the bills and meet the bonded indebtedness of the Exposition, while the stock subscriptions were made, as we have already pointed out, with a very clear understanding that no considerable fraction of them would come directly back. The directors were thus in the position of trustees of an enterprise undertaken less for financial returns than for the glory of accomplishing a great and worthy object. To all appearances, they started out with a distinct consciousness of the high nature of this trust; to all appearances, they have made to greed at least a partial sacrifice of their principles.

The most signal illustration of their weakness, and of the decline of their ideals under the pressure of the commercial spirit, is offered by their treatment of the musical department of the Fair. To begin with, they incurred large

preliminary expenses in the erection of two concert buildings. They then placed the musical arrangements in the most competent of possible hands, contracted for the season with a large orchestra, and made many engagements with artists at home and abroad. Their aim, which no one can deny was well taken, was to place the music of the Fair upon an equal footing with the painting, the sculpture, and the architecture. For three months, or thereabouts, the plans thus made were carried out to the satisfaction of all whose opinion is worth considering. Then came the disgraceful newspaper attack upon the musical director, by which at first they very properly refused to be influenced. But at last, under the pressure of large expenses and unsatisfactory receipts, they weakly accepted the resignation generously offered by the musical director (who may well have been disheartened by the malignant insults heaped upon him by the press, but who deserved, on that account all the more, the unhesitating support of the directors), and calmly announced their intention of repudiating the contracts they had made with the orchestra. The orchestra could not, of course, be thus dismissed, for its legal rights are perfectly clear; but the fact that it will remain brings no credit to the directors who sought deliberately to ignore those rights. The musical director, likewise, might have remained had he chosen, and the acceptance of his generosity is even less creditable to the directors than their avowed intention of violating their contracts with the orchestra. Naturally the directors sought to excuse their extraordinary conduct in this matter, and therefore pleaded the necessity of a reduction in the running expenses of the Fair. What this plea amounts to we have already seen, and had it amounted to much more it would not have justified a clearly dishonorable course. A secondary plea, put forward in all seriousness, although its absurdity is apparent, was to the effect that the musical department of the Fair should be disestablished because it was not paying for itself. As if any department of the Fair, or the Fair as a whole, paid, or was expected to pay, for itself! On this theory the Art Building might be closed to the public, or its wall stripped of paintings and hung with chromos. The fact is, of course, that the department of music, besides contributing greatly, like the department of fine arts, to the general attractiveness of the Exposition, and thus paying for itself in the only sense that could reasonably be required, did further pay

for itself in a specific sense, to the amount of the admission fees charged for some of the more important concerts. In this respect the musical feature of the Fair had a distinct advantage over all the others, and should have been singled out, if at all, to be retained rather than to be cut off.

We might adduce other illustrations of the unprincipled, or at least low-principled, methods that have come to prevail of late in the management of the Exposition. The cheese-paring policy that would have cut off current expenditures for music, leaving the costly music halls unused, may be paralleled by the policy that has crippled the work of the World's Congress Auxiliary. Although for that work a large building appropriation was made at the start, the petty sums needed for clerical help, for the printing of programmes, and for keeping a record of the proceedings, have either been grudgingly bestowed or withheld altogether. The attitude of the directors towards the question of Sunday closing is a further striking illustration of the decline from principle to expediency; it has even caused many to doubt whether principle was involved at any stage of the discussion, and has earned the contempt of both parties alike. These, and other instances, might be enlarged upon as we have enlarged upon the music episode, but that episode is so typical of the class to which it belongs that its lesson does not need reinforcement. When, in the future, we shall look back upon the history of the great exhibition, it is unpleasant to think that our view will include so much to awaken regret, when we might so easily have bequeathed to posterity the memory of a noble purpose, not only planned with regard to ideal ends, but consistently carried out with no other than those ends in view.

THE AUGUST CONGRESSES.

The Education meetings of the World's Congress Auxiliary, summarized at length in the last issue of *THE DIAL*, have been followed during the five weeks from July 31 to September 2, inclusive, by meetings devoted to the consideration of a great variety of subjects. Art and Engineering occupied the first of the five weeks now under discussion. The Art Congresses included meetings of painters and sculptors, decorative and ceramic artists, architects, and photographers. The American Institute of Architects met in connection with these Congresses, and its sessions were probably the most important held in this department. A notable feature of the Congress on Painting and Sculpture was

the lecture by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith on "The Illustrative Arts of America." The Engineering Congress must be ranked among the great successes of the Auxiliary scheme. The number of foreign delegates was very large, and among them were the most eminent representatives of the profession. Besides the regular sections of civil, mechanical, mining, metallurgical, and military engineers, there was an important section devoted to engineering education, and another to the subject of aerial navigation. The engineering sessions were mainly given over to the discussion of papers which had been printed in advance and circulated among the members. The week beginning August 7 was devoted to the subject of Government, and the proceedings included a Congress on Suffrage, a Congress on City Government, and Congresses on the reform of jurisprudence and of the civil service. The week of August 14 was set apart for a number of Congresses not easily classifiable under the regular departments of the Auxiliary, the most important of them being a Congress on Africa, historical, geographical, ethnological, literary, scientific, religious, and social. The Arbitration and Peace Congress, also comprised within this week, was of much interest. Science and Philosophy held the Auxiliary fort during the week beginning August 21. Chemistry, Meteorology, Geology, Electricity, and Mathematics and Astronomy were the subjects of five sections, each of which called out a considerable attendance of specialists. The Electricity Congress included the special meetings of a small body of representative electricians, sent to the Congress by various countries as governmental delegates, and charged with the task of adopting a uniform international system of electrical units. Dr. von Helmholtz, who represented the German government in this "Chamber of Delegates," was naturally the guest of honor even among men so distinguished as his associates. "Psychical Science" was the subject of a Congress some of whose sessions must have made the judicious grieve. It was given dignity by the presence and frequent participation of Mr. Frederic W. H. Myers, and, we need hardly add, proved the popular success of the week. The Philosophical Congress was of surprising interest, and its discussions proved to be animated, stimulating, and serious. Among those who took part in them were Professors Josiah Royce, J. Macbride Sterrett, J. Clark Murray, Paul Shorey, and Lester F. Ward. The Congresses for the week beginning August 28, just ending, have included, first of all, Zoology and Anthropology, both really belonging to the week preceding, but necessarily postponed. Strictly speaking, the subject of this week's Congresses has been Economic Science, with special sections on Labor, Profit-sharing, and Single Tax. The Jewish Congress, also included within the programme of this week, anticipates the Congresses in the Department of Religion, which will begin September 4, and take up the remainder of the month. It will be seen from the rapid survey above given

that the Congresses of the month of August have been among the most important of the whole series, and have given President Bonney renewed reason to congratulate himself upon the success of the immense organization at whose head he stands.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"THE USE AND ABUSE OF SLANG."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Generally as a man grows older he gains confidence in his own abilities; and I must confess that the articles evoked by the little linguistic essays of mine which have appeared in the July number of "Harper's Magazine" for now three years are gradually giving me a great conceit as to my own ability to write sentences which can be misunderstood despite my utmost endeavor to make my meaning plain. If, for example, I implied—as Mr. Pitts Duffield, in his very courteous communication in THE DIAL of August 16 seems to suggest—that "all the rubbish" of accidental and temporary slang should sweep "along undammed," I implied what I did not mean. What I desired to say, and what I thought I had said, was that the exclusive control of language ought not to be in the hands of a single class, even though that class were composed wholly of "our most competent scholars." I am sorry that there are not more clergymen and more college professors in the Congress of the United States; but I should gravely doubt the action of Congress if it were composed wholly of college professors or of clergymen.

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

Columbia College, New York, August 19, 1893.

THE "NEW THEOLOGY" AND QUACKERY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

As an interested reader of THE DIAL, permit me to call attention to a misleading statement in your issue for August 16. In your leading editorial of that date, you say: "The mass of newspaper readers approve of the paper so carefully adjusted to their tastes, just as the patients of our practitioner of the 'new medicine' or the hearers of our preacher of the 'new theology' approve of the quackery of which they are the willing dupes." This statement makes the "new theology" synonymous with "quackery." And, though the writer of this protest is too radical to be identified with the "new theology," he believes that the movement known as the "new theology" is very far from quackery. Lyman Abbott, Newman Smyth, and Dr. Briggs are the acknowledged leaders of this movement. And, whatever else may be said of them, they cannot be counted men who carefully adjust their preaching or their teaching to the tastes of their hearers; nor can they be called theologic quacks.

Feeling sure that your candor will induce you to correct this (to me) unjustifiable statement, or, should you still hold to the view expressed, to justify that view, I am, very truly yours,

LEON A. HARVEY.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 19, 1893.

[We willingly print the above letter, but cannot refrain from an expression of surprise that our meaning, in the article referred to, should have been entirely misunderstood. In the opening sentences of the paragraph to which our correspondent takes exception, we had occasion to define a certain type of

clergymen — "who should preach a doctrine carefully selected for its paying qualities"—and the similar type of physician — "who should take up with what he knew to be quackery because he expected from it large financial returns." Our object in the selection and definition of these types was merely to illustrate, by the analogy of other professions, the leading principle of the "new journalism." Later on in the paragraph, speaking of the newspaper produced by the "new journalism," we used the language that our correspondent has so misunderstood. The words "our practitioner" and "our preacher," of course, merely referred back to the definitions previously given, to the offensive types of clergyman and physician selected for the purpose of illustrating by comparison the turpitude of the journalist. It is very surprising to us that the words should have been construed into an attack upon Dr. Abbott and Dr. Briggs, or upon the "new theology" in any other than the narrow special sense just before carefully defined. — EDRS. DIAL.]

AN UNAUTHORITATIVE AUTHORITY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

At page 114 of his "Recent Exemplifications of False Philology" (New York, 1872), Dr. Hall said: "To the authorities for expressions like *is being built*, which I formerly adduced, I can now add Shelley, Mrs. Shelley, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Newman, Mr. Ruskin, and the Rev. Charles Kingsley."

Although there might be different opinions concerning the value, as authorities for grammatical usage, of most of the writers mentioned—at least when regarded separately,—yet there could be hardly any doubt as to the importance that would be attached to the name of John Henry Newman. What Dr. Hall himself thought of Dr. Newman as an authority has been shown in passages quoted by me in a former letter. I will quote one of them again, at somewhat greater length, because it contains the gist of the matter now to be considered.

In an appendix to his "Modern English" (1873, pp. 321-359) Dr. Hall returns to the discussion of *is being built*, and there (pp. 328-9) says:

"I need, surely, name no more, among the dead, who found *is being built*, or the like, acceptable, . . . and we all know that the sort of phraseology under consideration is daily becoming more and more common. The best-written of the English reviews, magazines, and journals are perpetually marked by it; and some of the choicest of living English writers employ it freely. Preëminent among these stands Dr. Newman, who wrote, as far back as 1846: 'At this very moment, souls are being led into the Catholic Church, on the most various and independent impulses, and from the most opposite directions.'—(*Essays Critical and Historical*, Vol. 2, p. 448).

"Bishop Wilberforce shall be summoned next." [Then follow four illustrative quotations from the bishop's writings.]

No other instance of the use of this form of expression by Dr. Newman is quoted or referred to by Dr. Hall in this appendix of thirty-nine pages (where less important authorities are quoted several times), although Dr. Hall had previously said (p. 292) that he had "studied nearly every line of Dr. Newman's voluminous writings." This quotation from Newman, with others from other writers illustrative of "imperfects passive," was contributed by Dr. Hall to "A New English Dic-

tionary on Historical Principles," where, shortened, it appears under *Be*.

Now an inquisitive reader would like to know whether Dr. Hall, at the time he wrote the remarks quoted above, had knowledge of such a number of instances where Dr. Newman had used this locution in his voluminous writings, that he, Dr. Hall, could fairly say, either by direct assertion or by implication, that Dr. Newman employed it "freely." It will be noticed that the propriety of *is being built* is not questioned here; that has been long settled.

I do not know how many examples of the "imperfect passive" have been added from Cardinal Newman's writings, by Dr. Hall and others, to the one quoted above; but Professor Earle, in "The Philology of the English Tongue" (third edition, Oxford, 1879, pp. 546-7) has given to the public very distinct information as to Newman's feeling concerning *is being*:

"From an early friend of Dr. Newman's I learnt that he had long ago expressed a strong dislike to the cumulate formula *is being*. I desired to be more particularly informed, and Dr. Newman wrote as follows to his friend: 'It surprises me that my antipathy to *is being* existed so long ago. It is as keen and bitter now as ever it was, though I don't pretend to be able to defend it. . . . Now I know nothing of the history of the language, and cannot tell whether all this will stand, but this I do know, that, rationally or irrationally, I have an undying, never-dying hatred to *is being*, whatever arguments are brought in its favour. At the same time I fully grant that it is so convenient in the present state of the language, that I will not pledge myself I have never been guilty of using it.'"

Although I have noticed two instances (one in a letter), besides the one cited above by Dr. Hall, where the "imperfect passive" was employed by Dr. Newman, yet I am confident that its use by him—at least in print—was very rare.

Surprise which one feels at the weakness of the support to be had from Dr. Newman is increased by surprise from a different source when one compares with the quotation from "Modern English" given above Dr. Hall's opinion of Bishop Wilberforce as shown in other parts of the same volume.

"Would that pessimists could learn to stifle their flatulent lamentations. Listen to another [Bishop Wilberforce], one who, for all his unctuous clutter, is, certainly, the most mechanical of contemporary prelates." (P. 290, footnote.)

And at page 48 Dr. Hall pays this compliment to the Bishop's English:

"The self-accommodating Bp. Wilberforce, when, a few years ago, he wrote of 'the alone Saviour,' was ridiculed, in that, when he cleansed his skirts of Low-churchism, he did not fully unlearn its characteristic jargon."

Perhaps Dr. Hall did not intend to include Bishop Wilberforce (with Dr. Newman) in "some of the choicest of living English writers"; but if he did not, page 329 needs amending.

R. O. WILLIAMS.

New Haven, Conn., August 18, 1893.

A LARGE part of the forthcoming biography of Whittier will consist of letters never before published, in accordance with his wish that he might be allowed to speak for himself, as far as possible, in his memoirs. In these letters we find the history of all his principal poems, the circumstances under which they were written, the changes made in them, and the reasons for the changes. Whittier's literary executor,—Mr. S. T. Pickard, of Portland, Me.,—requests the loan of any letters by the poet which contain passages of public interest.

The New Books.

THREE NEW BOOKS ON INDIA.*

Within its moderate scope and intention, Mr. Edward Carpenter's "From Adam's Peak to Elephanta: Sketches in Ceylon and India" is decidedly the best book of recent East Indian travel that has come to our notice. In addition to his series of brilliant pen-pictures of Oriental life and landscape, Mr. Carpenter offers us some instructive comment on current Indian questions, and his broader generalizations touching the status and outlook of the Empire are pertinent and have an assuring ring of candor and mature conviction. To the rather hopeless social relations between Anglo-Indians and natives a separate chapter is devoted, and the volume closes with a review of the "Old Order" of caste and communism, and of the working of the "New Influences" (chiefly Western science and commercialism) under whose solvent force old social and political growths now promise to disintegrate, agreeably to the Spencerian formula. Religious topics are interestingly treated. We are afforded a glimpse or two behind the scenes of the Hindu ritual, and the four expository chapters on the esoteric religious lore of South India are the fruit of the author's introduction into circles of traditional teaching usually closed against the English. We may note here, in passing, that while in Madras Mr. Carpenter visited Adyar, the Theosophist headquarters.

"The Theosophist villa, with roomy lecture-hall and library, stands pleasantly among woods on the bank of a river and within half a mile of the sea. Passing from the library through sandalwood doors into an inner sanctum, I was shown a variety of curios connected with Madame Blavatsky, among which was a portrait, apparently done in a somewhat dashing style—just the head of a man, surrounded with clouds and filaments—in blue pigment on a piece of white silk, which was 'precipitated' by Madame Blavatsky in Col. Olcott's presence—she simply placing her two hands on the silk for a moment. . . . There were also two oil portraits—heads, well framed and reverently guarded behind a curtain—of the now celebrated Kout Houmi, Madame Blavatsky's Guru (Adept), and of another, Col. Olcott's Guru. . . . Madame Blavatsky knew Col. Olcott's Guru as well as her own, and the history of these two

portraits is that they were done by a German artist whom she met in the course of her travels. Considering him competent for the work, she projected the images of the two Gurus into his mind, and he painted from the mental pictures—she placing her hand on his head during the operation. The German artist-medium accounted for the decidedly mawkish expression of both faces, as well as for the considerable likeness to each other—which, considering that Kout Houmi dates from Cashmere, and the other from Thibet, might not have been expected. . . . Keightley was evidently much impressed by the 'old lady's' clairvoyant power, saying that sometimes in her letters from England she displayed a knowledge of what was going on at Adyar, which he could not account for."

It is due the author to add that he does not go into a serious discussion of the Adyar "mysteries."

We shall confine our notice of the more picturesque portion of Mr. Carpenter's narrative to the chapter on Benares—an ancient city, to which the "cheap-and-nasty puffing, profit-mongering, enterprising, energetic, individualistic business" (our author is a fierce Ruskinian) of mongrel Bombay and Calcutta has not yet penetrated. Benares, the Indian Mecca, is situated in the midst of a great and populous plain, on the banks of the sacred Ganges. That the Ganges, a majestic river, and, like the Nile, the prime fertilizer of its adjacent plains, should be the object of a cult is easily intelligible. The myth is a striking one. In the Mahabharata, Siva is god of the Himalayas—or rather he is the Himalayas—the icy crags his brow, the forests his hair:

"Ganga, the beautiful Ganga, could not descend to earth till Siva consented to receive her on his head. So impetuously then did she rush down (in rain) that the god grew angry and locked up the floods amid his labyrinthine hair—till at last he let them escape and find their way to the plains."

To Benares come pilgrims by the hundred and the thousand the year round, to make their offering at its 5000 shrines, and to bathe in the Ganges, or to burn the bodies of their friends and scatter their ashes upon the stream. The river-side is a wonderful, a richly Oriental scene—a wilderness of marble stairs, terraces, and jutting platforms, stretching away in picturesque disorder for a mile or more along the banks, and enlivened, especially on festal days, with throngs of natives in parti-colored raiment, going down to or coming up from the water, or sitting about in groups under gay awnings or huge straw umbrellas, chatting, or drinking in, for the thousandth time, the marvels of the story-teller. Here is a string of pilgrims carrying their scanty belongings in baskets on their heads; there on a balcony ap

*FROM ADAM'S PEAK TO ELEPHANTA: Sketches in Ceylon and India. By Edward Carpenter. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE SIMPLE ADVENTURES OF A MEMSAHIB. By Sara Jeanette Dugan. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

EASTWARD TO THE LAND OF THE MORNING. By M. M. Shoemaker. Illustrated. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

pear a half-dozen young men, stripped for their morning exercise, with their Indian clubs in their hands—"their yellow and brown bodies shining in the early sun"; here are the men selling marigolds for the bathers to cast into the stream; there is a group of children in festal finery, with silver toe-rings and bangles, stepping timidly down the steep stair, the same foot always first, to the water; here is a *yogi* (saint), surrounded by a little circle of admirers; there are boats and a quay, and ominous-looking piles of wood for burning the dead; and there beyond, the dismal spectacle of a burning ghaut.

Touching the rite of bathing in the Ganges, the author observes:

"One might think that in order to induce people to bathe by thousands in muddy, half-stagnant water, thick with funeral ashes and drowned flowers, and here and there defiled by a corpse or a portion of one, there must be present an immense amount of religious or other fervor. But nothing of the kind. Except in a few, a very few, cases there was no more of this than there is in the crowd going to or from a popular London church on Sunday evening. Mere blind habit was written on most faces. . . . It simply had to be done."

One morning our author accompanied a Hindu friend, who wanted to bathe at a particular ghaut, to the river-side. It was a spring festival, the ghauts were thronged, and characteristic scenes and objects were on every hand.

"As we approached the river the alleys began to get full of people coming up after their baths to the various temples—pretty to see the women in all shades of tawny gold, primrose, saffron, or salmon-pink, bearing their brass bowls and saucers full of flowers, and a supply of Ganges water."

It was early spring, and a group of women coming up fresh from the water in their dripping garments were shivering in the chill air as they took their stand near by.

"Their long cotton clothes clung to their limbs, and I wondered how they would dress themselves under these conditions. The steps were reeking with wet and mud, and could not be used for sitting on. They managed, however, to unwind their wet things and at the same time to put on dry ones so deftly that in a short time and without any exposure of their bodies they were habited in clean and bright attire."

In the course of the walk they came to one of the burning ghauts—a sufficiently gruesome sight—a blackened hollow running down to the water's edge with room for three funeral pyres.

"As we stood there a corpse was brought down—wrapped in an unbleached cloth (probably the same it wore in life) and slung beneath a pole which was carried on the shoulders of two men. Round about on the jutting verges of the hollow the male relatives sat

perched upon their heels, with their cloths drawn over their heads—spectators of the whole operation. . . . The body is placed upon the pyre, which generally in the case of the poor people is insufficiently large, a scanty supply of gums and fragrant oils is provided, the nearest male relative applies the torch himself—and then there remains nothing but to sit for hours and watch the dread process, and at the conclusion, if the burning is complete, to collect the ashes and scatter them on the water, and if not, to throw the charred remains themselves into the sacred river."

While the author was taking note of this sickening business—so hideously, not to say profanely, suggestive, with its spices and aromatics, of cookery—there appeared opportunely on the scene a self-mutilating fakir. This religionist, scorning the lenten observances and mortifications of milder creeds, humored his amiable deity by holding the left arm uplifted in lifelong penance.

"There was no doubt about it; the bare limb, to some extent dwindled, went straight up from the shoulder, and ended in a little hand, which looked like the hand of a child—with fingers inbent and ending in long claw-like nails, while the thumb, which was disproportionately large, went straight up between the second and third fingers. . . . His extended right hand entreated a coin, which I gladly gave him, and after invoking some kind of blessing he turned away through the crowd—his poor dwindled hand and half-closed fingers visible for some time over the heads of the people."

Naturally, all this solemnity had its humorous interludes; and the author was especially amused by the antics of a goat and a crow which knowingly stuck close to the altars and between them nibbled and nicked off the edible offerings as fast as the pious deposited them thereon.

In his discussion of the Indian race-problem Mr. Carpenter is very frank and not at all optimistic. The sway of the Briton in a land he cannot really *inhabit*, and over a swarming and potentially powerful race that is to him as oil is to water, is an anomaly. John Bull in India is at best a sort of armed moderator, tolerated for the time because he measurably secures to the thrifty the fruits of their thrift, and restrains general throat-cutting. He does not like his position, but he accepts it, like old Mr. Trapbois, "for a consideration." Certainly his "subjects" do not like him. Says a Hindu friend to our author:

"The vaunted administrative ability of the English is a fiction. They make good policemen and keep order when the people acquiesce—that is all. If this acquiescence ceases, as it must, when the people rightly or wrongly believe their religion and family life in danger from the government, the English must pack up and go, and woe to the English capitalist and professional man."

Between the Englishman and the native is a profound and impassable gulf of race difference, of race dislike—"a deep-set ineradicable incompatibility." The primary point of view of each is impossible to the other. It is the old spiritual feud of Aristotelian and Platonist—the two great types, as Leibniz said, of humanity. With the profoundly religious character of the social system of India, the materialistic spirit of English rule cannot blend. What are the Englishman's "improvements," his railways and tanks and bridges, his five per cent. dividends even, to the mystical, mildly contemplative, apathetic Hindu, with his gaze fixed on Nirvana, and his scorn of the fleeting uses of a world that is to him an inn, a

"batter'd Caravanseral
Whose Portals are alternate Night and Day."

And on the other hand, what can the bustling, huckstering, eye-on-the-main-chance Englishman, to whom metaphysic is a fable and barometers and microscopes are "philosophical instruments,"* whose religion is largely a matter of seventh-day observances, make of a man whose life is *all* religion, *all* metaphysic, who, as our author tartly puts it,—

"Sits on his haunches at a railway station for a whole day meditating on the desirability of not being born again!"

Truly, here is a pair of hopeless "Incompatibles." Yet the Anglo-Indian, a mere drop in the ocean of latently-hostile native life about him, is apparently as unmindful of his position as he was up to the hour when the tragedy of '57 burst upon him, threatening to sweep him like thistle-down from the face of the land where (as we gather from our author) he snubs the natives socially, maltreats them officially, and, in short, fags and bullies his unresisting inferiors in the good old John Bull way. Says Mr. Carpenter:

"The most damning fact that I know against the average English attitude towards the natives is the fact that one of the very few places besides Aligarh, where there is any cordial feeling between the two parties, is Hyderabad—a place in which, on account of its being under the Nizam, the officials are natives, and their position therefore prevents their being trampled on!"

Mr. Carpenter dwells with apprehension on the fact that there are indications of an awakening sense of nationality, of a dawning consciousness of their own strength, among the natives. While they will have none of the re-

ligion of their rulers, they profit by their political lessons. Prominent among the signs of the times is the National Indian Congress—an annual assemblage which brings together from 1000 to 1500 delegates from all parts of India.

"If the Congress movement is destined to become a great political movement, it must, it seems to me, eventuate in one of two ways—either in violence and civil war, owing to determined hostility on the part of our Government and the continual widening of the breach between the two peoples; or—which is more likely, if our government grants more and more representative power to the people—in the immense growth of political and constitutional life among them, and the gradual drowning out of British rule thereby."

There are other possibilities, as our author points out; but they all, he holds, "involve the decadence of our political power in India. . . . I can neither see nor imagine any other conclusion."

From Mr. Carpenter's account of Caste we shall allow ourselves one extract—just premising that when one reads that the Brahmans alone are subdivided into 1886 separate classes, the fearful complexity of the system is dimly apparent.*

"An acquaintance of mine in Ceylon who belongs to the Vellala caste told me that on one occasion he paid a visit to a friend of his in India who belonged to the same caste but to a different section of it. They had a Brahman cook, who prepared the food for both of them, but who, being of a higher caste, could not eat *after* them; while *they* could not eat together because they did not belong to the same section."

Here was a problem to stagger the genius of a McAllister. But the Brahman cook rose to the emergency. He "ate *his* dinner first, and then served up the remainder separately to the two friends, who sat at different tables with a curtain hanging between them."

In contrast to Mr. Carpenter's thoughtful book is Sara Jeannette Duncan's "The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib." A "memsahib," we may say to those who have not read their Kipling, is a married woman—more specifically, we think, an English married woman. Our author has herself recently become a "memsahib"; and the present volume is essentially an account of the early house-keeping trials of an inexperienced young wife in Calcutta. The complexities of house-furnishing, of the hiring and management of servants, of polyglot duels with the native shopmen (whose ways are decidedly not "the ways of righteousness"), etc., are de-

* As Hegel notes with scorn in his *Geschichte der Philosophie*.

* Dr. Wilson of Bombay wrote two large volumes of his projected great work on Caste, and then died; but had not finished his first subject, the Brahmans!

tailed in a sprightly, superficial style, with a sprinkling of the smallest of small talk, and with a rambling volubility slightly suggestive of Mrs. Nickleby. Incidentally, the reader is given a glimpse of Calcutta "society"—and the glimpse is not a pleasing one. The volume closes with the following picture of an evolved memsahib—"graduated, sophisticated, qualified":

"She has lost her pretty color, that always goes first, and has gained a shadowy ring under each eye, that always comes afterwards. She is thinner than she was, and has acquired nerves and some petulance. . . . To make up, she dresses her hair more elaborately, and crowns it with a little bonnet which is somewhat extravagantly 'chic.' She has fallen into a way of crossing her knees in a low chair that would horrify her Aunt Plover, and a whole set of little feminine Anglo-Indian poses have come to her naturally. . . . Without being actually slangy, she takes the easiest word and the shortest cut—in India we know only the necessities of speech, we do not really talk, even in the cold weather. . . . She is growing dull to India, too, which is about as sad a thing as any. She has acquired for the Aryan inhabitant a certain strong irritation, and she believes him to be nasty in all his ways. This will sum up her impressions of India years hence as completely as it does to-day. She is a memsahib like another."

The book is very amusing, and offers a fresh disproof of the notion (started, probably, by some author of an unappreciated joke) that women lack the sense of humor. Miss Duncan is at times nearly as good as "Mark Twain." The illustrations, by F. H. Townsend, are capital.

"Eastward to the Land of the Morning," by M. M. Shoemaker, is the pleasantly written record of "a happy winter under sunny skies and amidst strange people." In the course of his globe-girdling trip the author saw something of Egypt and China, and more of India and Japan; and he tells the story in an easy, unaffected way, and with an abstention from citing the "capitol building at Columbus" as the architectural standard, that, in an Ohio man, is rather remarkable. Among the notable people met by Mr. Shoemaker was an Anglo-Indian judge who asked "whether each and every railroad in America does not own its own judge, before whom all cases in which said road is concerned are tried, and who always decides in its favor." Mr. Shoemaker was about to give the "reply valiant"; but reflecting that perhaps the judge had "heard something of the government of the city of New York, and gotten it mixed up with the country at large," he desisted.

E. G. J.

THE NEW WITCHCRAFT.*

Dr. Ernest Hart, well known to students of psychology, has written a timely work on "Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft." The tendency of this very readable volume is admirable; while recognizing the demonstrable and physiological phenomena of hypnotism, it opposes most vigorously and effectively the extravagant notions and pseudo-experiments which, in the name of hypnotic science, have been launched with much ceremony upon the reading public. This protest is especially timely, as the recent popular interest in hypnotism has been sustained and fostered distinctly more by the promises of demonstration of supernatural effects than by an intelligent understanding of the specially psychological and scientific problems involved.

Dr. Hart devotes the most of his space to the consideration of the views and experiments of Dr. Luys at the hospital of La Charité in Paris. Dr. Luys's subjects claim to be sensitive to the action of a magnet, one pole attracting them and causing pleasant visions, while the other repels and gives rise to distressing emotions. Another specialty of these subjects is the externalization of sensation. The subject becomes *en rapport* with an inanimate object. The favorite object is a doll that has been acted upon to secure the *rapport*; if the doll be pinched, the subject feels the pain in the corresponding place. Dr. Luys even has a skull-cap which, when placed upon the head of the subject, produces in her the somewhat incoherent mental notions of its former possessor. These fantastic theories and observations Dr. Hart has most patiently refuted by a series of control experiments. With the aid of an electro-magnet it was clearly shown that the alleged effects appeared as readily when the current was off as when it was on, and always in response to a suggestion. When one thing was said while in reality the opposite was done by Dr. Hart, the verbal suggestion was obeyed; a false doll, not acted upon, effected the alleged transfer of sensation quite as well as the true one. The following is a summary of some of the more interesting of the doll and magnet experiments:

"I had prepared an electro-magnet of considerable power, from which the current could be turned on or off with great rapidity by touching a button or by lifting the plates from the bath, or of course by detaching one or the other of the wires. I had also a bar of iron

*HYPNOTISM, MESMERISM, AND THE NEW WITCHCRAFT. By Ernest Hart. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

resembling the magnetised bar which M. Luys had used, but which was not magnetic, a demagnetised magnet, and a set of needles variously and inversely magnetised. I had also two exactly similar wax dolls brought from a toy shop. . . . I signalled to the assistant, and told him to put on the current, whereupon he turned it off. Accustomed, however, to believe that a magnet must be a magnet, Marguerite began to handle it. The note taken by Dr. Sajous runs thus: 'She found the north pole, notwithstanding there was no current, very pretty; she was, as it were, fascinated by it; she caressed the blue flames, and showed every sign of delight. Then came the phenomena of attraction. She followed the magnet with delight across the room, as though fascinated by it. The bar was turned so as to present the other end, or what would be called, in the language of La Charité, the south pole; then she fell into the attitude of repulsion and horror, with clenched fists, and as it approached her she fell backward into the arms of M. Crémière, and was carried, still showing all the signs of terror and repulsion, back to her chair.' . . . Similar but false phenomena were obtained in succession with all the different forms of magnet and non-magnet. Marguerite was never once right; but throughout, her acting was perfect; she was utterly unable at any time really to distinguish between a plain bar of iron, a demagnetised magnet, or a horse-shoe magnet carrying a full current, and one from which the current was wholly cut off.

"We took one of the dolls. We restored Marguerite to the perfectly hypnotised condition, and when she was profoundly plunged in the state which is described as profound hypnosis, I placed a doll in her hand, which she held long enough to sensitise it. I then, taking the doll from her, rapidly disposed of it behind some books, and proceeded to operate on another doll which she had not touched and which I had just taken out of the box in which it came from the toy-shop. Holding her hand, I placed her in contact with Dr. Sajous, that he might also be, to use the jargon of the school, *en rapport* with her, and I continued to hold her hand. If now I touched the hair of the doll, which she was supposed not to see, she exclaimed, according to my notes, 'On touche les cheveux,' 'On les tire,'—'They are touching my hair—they are pulling it,'—and as she complained it hurt her, we had to leave off pulling the doll's hair. Taking the doll to a little distance, I pinched it; she showed every sign of pain, and cried out, 'I don't like to be hurt—je ne veux pas qu'on me fasse de mal.' I tickled the cheek of the figure; she began to smile pleasantly."

The supposed action of drugs at a distance proved to depend for its success upon delicate and unconscious suggestion.

"I put away the witness dolls, and we then proceeded to the effects of medicine tubes applied to the skin. I took a tube which was supposed to contain alcohol, but which did contain cherry laurel water. She immediately began, to use the words of M. Sajous's notes, to smile agreeably and then to laugh; she became gay. 'It makes me laugh,' she said; and then, 'I'm not tipsy, I want to sing,'—and so on through the whole performance of a not ungraceful griserie, which we stopped at that stage, for I was loth to have the degrading performance of drunkenness carried to the extreme I had seen her go through at the Charité. I now applied a tube of alcohol, asking the assistant, however, to give me valerian, which no doubt this profoundly hypnotised

subject perfectly well heard, for she immediately went through the whole cat performance I have already described as having been performed for my delectation by Mervel, under the hands of Dr. Luys, on the previous day. She spat, she scratched, she mewed, she leaped about on all fours, and she was as thoroughly cat-like as was Mervel on the previous and Jeanne on the subsequent day. It would be tedious to go through the whole of the notes of the numerous sittings which I had with these five subjects, but I may say at once that we had the cat performance six times, twice with Jeanne, twice with Vix, once with Clarice, and once with Mervel. In no case by any accident was valerian used, but either sugar, alcohol, diabetic sugar, cherry laurel water, or distilled water; nevertheless, the performance never failed when the subjects had reason to think it was expected of them."

In brief, we have here recorded another instance of a man of reputation being deceived by a shrewd anticipation of his unexpressed theories. It is certainly most unfortunate that experiments of this type have become identified with hypnotism, and it is to be hoped that this volume will contribute to a clearer perspective of the value of such research and a more wholesome direction of interest in phenomena of this kind.

The one criticism that most students of hypnotism would pass upon Dr. Hart's views is that he undervalues the work done by the Nancy school, and the application of hypnotism to medical practice. There is undoubtedly occasion for divergence of opinion on these points, but a somewhat more prominent and emphatic statement of the real contribution to the subject would perhaps have been serviceable in preventing the notion, which a hasty reader might form, that all hypnotic research is valueless. But the provocation for a destructive criticism of certain studies in hypnotism has been so ample that a little overstatement is but natural.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

AN AUSTRALIAN BUILDER.*

The eyes of the financial world are at present fixed on Australia, which has seen its credit shaken to the centre by the crash of its banking system. This catastrophe seems, however, but a phase of the "storm and stress" period of growth through which all young states must inevitably come to a maturer, safer, and honester life, and carries American memories back to the days of state banking and "wildcat" money. At such a time especial interest at-

* FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAKING OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY. By Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

taches to a book which is an autobiographic record of a half-century of public life in the leading Australian colony, written by the chief maker of Australian history—probably the one politician of that new world who is as largely known to the American public as is Frank Slavvin or Peter Jackson. For nearly forty years, as Henry Parkes or Sir Henry Parkes, he was a member of the Parliament of New South Wales, and was five times at the head of a liberal ministry. No more fascinating book than his has been published in recent times. The octogenarian statesman writes with the same audacious faith in himself which has always characterized his forty years of stormy political leadership, and gives blows with as sturdy a good-will as when he held command.

One must not look here for a cool historical account of affairs in New South Wales. He must always remember that there is another side; but Mr. Francis in the "Fortnightly Review," the special correspondent of the London "Times" for 1893, and Sir Charles Dilke in his "Problems of Greater Britain" may all help to keep that in sight for the impartial observer. What one does find here is a wealth of details of political affairs in Australia to be read of nowhere else, and such an introduction to the personality of Australian governing circles as can be given, probably, by no other pen. These pages, for their field, are as good as Mozley's *Reminiscences*, or Greville's *Memoirs*, or the *Journal of Lord Loftus*. Here, mingled with interesting reminiscences of Browning and Tennyson, Cobden and Bright, President Arthur and General Grant, are delightful letters from Carlyle and Florence Nightingale, sandwiched in with others of the highest importance with reference to constitutional law from authorities so eminent as Alpheus Todd, Sir T. Erskine May, Sir Arthur Helps, Lord Grey of Howick. But, better still, we are here introduced to Australian life in its infancy, and see it grow to a giant strength as it unfolds around this Homeric figure. From the deck of an emigrant ship we catch with him our first glimpse of Australia in 1839, seventeen years before the advent of responsible government, when New South Wales had little more than a hundred thousand of colonists and nearly one-third of these were transported convicts. Then it was known to the outer world almost solely as the purlieus of Botany Bay. With this still hale old man we see it set off, to the north and to the south, its two younger colonies; and then come to have within its own

borders a million of freemen, the majority of whom annually produce the largest wool crop in the world, while thousands of others are engaged with the product of the most prolific of silver mines. Sidney wool is as famous for its quality as is the Proprietary Mine at Broken Hill for its quantity.

Young in experience as Australia is, it has already given to the older world of its antipodes the Torrens land registry system, the secret ballot, the closure, and the practical application of the eight-hour day. But not only in its suggestiveness to American politics is this newer Australian life of interest to us. This record by Sir Henry Parkes is a record of the working out on parallel lines of many problems kindred to our own, and this frequently under the influence of our own national history. Among the most important questions are those of immigration, the tariff, and the disposal of public lands. The immigration controversy in Australia has gone through three stages, according as its subject has been the convict, the Chinaman, or the Kanaka. In his early days Henry Parkes did good service, alongside the afterwards famous Robert Lowe, and that pioneer Australian, William Charles Wentworth, in putting an end to the convict supply. In 1881, and again in 1888, he was largely instrumental in the passage of Chinese restriction acts—curiously synchronous with our own exclusion legislation. Consistently with his record, he took only last year the same attitude in regard to the importation of South Sea Islanders, as an element detrimental to the body politic. So in his earlier years, when the experiment of "assisted" immigration from the sturdy working classes of Great Britain and Ireland was being tried, he was strenuous for a proportion which should keep Saxon blood always to the fore. A homogeneous self-controlled community has ever been his aim for the Australias. Again, along with Sir John Robertson, he fought for years the battle of the humbler settler against the "shepherd kings,"—the farmsteading against the ranche,—until some approach to equality of opportunity was at length obtained for the intending agriculturist. Again and again is reference found to our own system of land entry—so far, more favorable to the homesteader. In the matter of the tariff, Parkes has always been a staunch free-trader, and with an interim of eight or nine years he has led the sentiment of his colony. In 1865, however,—and the date is interesting from a telepathic

point of view, — New South Wales adopted a protective tariff. In 1873 the free-traders returned to control; but only two years ago Sir Henry's last ministry was defeated through a coalition of the protectionists and the labor group, and in the spring of last year Mr. Dibbs's ministry reverted to protection. To-day, nevertheless, public sentiment in the colony, as with us, trembles in the balance.

It is interesting to see, in all these Australian colonies, a generous pride in the association with Great Britain go hand-in-hand with a large-minded jealousy of anything like imperial interference in their affairs. By the aid of this local independence, Sir Henry has not yet succeeded in getting rid of the nominee members of the upper house of the legislature, for whom his memoirs express scant respect. But it was during his first ministry that the imperial government — in 1874 — virtually conceded to the colonial ministry the full control of the pardoning power; and his government, backed by the legislature, by resolution and protest most heartily coöperated with Queensland in 1888 in her successful opposition to the appointment of a governor who was *persona ingrata* to a large section of her population. Only the other day, in deference to this sentiment, the imperial authorities notified the government of New South Wales of their desire to appoint Sir R. W. Duff to succeed the retiring governor. The same spirit is manifest in the discussion of *Australian* as distinct from and even opposed to *imperial* federation, and is brought out in the correspondence in 1889 between Parkes and Duncan Gillies, the premier of Victoria. Sir Henry Parkes's name has been largely identified with this movement toward Australasian federation, although his own colony has held somewhat aloof until the trend as to some of the matters of detail shall be more clearly defined. When that much-to-be-desired union shall take place, the Australias will find some of the problems of an upper house, over which Sir Henry has spent much thought, capable of an easier solution.

The author's visits to the United States and England are interesting episodes in his agreeable narrative. His account of General Grant, who, at a dining, "spoke for six or seven minutes with quiet fluency, and in clear finely-cut sentences of common-sense," was well worth recording. His mention of Governor *Cornell* of New York, whom he met more than once in the beginning of 1882, makes one rub his eyes for

a moment, till he discovers Governor Cornell. Funny is Parkes's reply, in 1853, to a speaker who challenged the patriotism of the makers of our Constitution by the criticism that their work was done behind closed doors. "To a certain extent it might be true," is the rejoinder, "that the delegates sat with closed doors, for as it was cold in America, they probably did not leave them open." Curious is it, too, to read from the speech of one of the delegates to the Federation Conference of 1890, as quoted approvingly by Parkes, that "the Federal Parliament ought to be empowered to cut up the larger colonies into smaller colonies, as the Federal Government of America has cut up the larger States into smaller States when it has been deemed expedient and just to do so." Is this a generous induction from the solitary case of West Virginia? *Inter arma silent leges.*

Many other portions of this prolonged and useful career might be dwelt upon — such as Sir Henry Parkes's agency in opening up the trans-Pacific Ocean route in connection with our first continental railway, his admirable system of public-school education, his local-option treatment of the liquor traffic, his industrial schools and hospital system. But enough has been said to induce to the reading of a most instructive volume, where, if the author has in truth written himself somewhat large, he has done it with that *naïve* and unconscious simplicity of egoism which is charming because it is the product only of heroic epochs — of the *juventus mundi*.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

ENGLISH PROSE LITERATURE.*

Among selections from English poets, no collection is at present more widely known or more frequently used than Ward's "English Poets." The main feature of that work, apart from its careful selection of characteristic poems from various writers, was the concise critical introduction accompanying each author. Many of these were models of their kind, written as they were by various eminent critics chosen with special reference to the poet treated. The volume of Craik's "English Prose" now before us, together with the three that are to follow it, are to furnish for English prose what Ward's Poets furnishes for English poetry; that is, short typical selections from the majority of English prose writers since the

* ENGLISH PROSE. Selections, with Critical Introductions. Edited by Henry Craik. Vol. I. New York: Macmillan & Co.

middle of the fourteenth century. We find here the same critical introductions by eminent English critics, preceded by concise statements of the facts in the lives of the writers and followed by short selections from their works.

The plan of the work would therefore seem to be without fault, and such a future usefulness might apparently be predicted for it as the companion series has already had. Yet there is one essential difference between selections from poetry and from prose. It is always possible in the case of poetry to select complete pieces which shall do ample justice to the merits of a poet, or even to choose passages from longer works that, because of some striking description or episode, have a completeness in themselves. This is far from true of prose. It is not possible in the compass of such a volume as the present, giving extracts from the prose authors of two centuries, to print a single complete prose work, even a monograph or pamphlet; while the nature of prose does not make it easy to select any short passage fully exemplifying the style of a prose writer. This depends on the fact that poetry is always a more concise form of expression than prose, and its flavor, so to speak, may be more easily perceived from a taste or two. In reality it would take twenty volumes of prose to give such a view of growth and development in English as might be given in a single volume of poetry. For this reason, although it is inherent in the nature of poetry and prose and so not under the control of editor or critic, the volumes before us must inevitably suffer in comparison with the corresponding series.

One other point deserves mention. The editor of a volume of selections is most likely to err through including too many authors. Most of the collectors of prose have been especially liable to this criticism, and our editor is no exception to the rule. For example, there are about forty poets in the first volume of Ward, ending with Donne, who died in 1631. In this first volume of English prose there are fifty-one for practically the same period. Had the number of authors been fewer, the selections from the more important ones might have been longer and better. Moreover, this fact is especially emphasized when we compare the relative development of English poetry and prose. Modern poetry begins with Chaucer, and its second great exemplar died before 1600. Modern prose of equal importance scarcely begins before Milton and Dryden, neither of

whom belongs to the present volume. Notwithstanding these criticisms, we gladly welcome this important contribution to the history of English prose, and we shall look with interest for the later volumes, which will cover the more interesting periods of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

As in Ward's *Poets*, the critical introduction to the prose writers are particularly interesting and valuable. Some of these are written by Saintsbury, Hales, Collins, Ainger, Ward, and Gosse, besides the editor himself. The introduction to the whole volume is by Mr. W. P. Ker, whose name also follows the largest number of critical notices. As to the former, one feels that scant justice is done to the earliest prose in the times of the great literary revivals under Alfred and Ælfric, compared with the later prose under Chaucer. For it may certainly be said that the best prose of the periods of Alfred and Ælfric is stronger and clearer than much of that written in the Middle English period. Nor is it clearly set forth that the relation between the prose of Alfred and the prose of Mandeville is a much more natural one than would be supposed from the exaggerated estimates of the influence of the Norman conquest. This is largely due to the fact that the English literary critic knows so little of the older period, and hence is not able to judge of what is original and what is acquired.

Occasional points that might be improved occur in the critical notices preceding the selections from various authors. We might have a more exact statement as to the origin of Mandeville's travels, and some mention might have been made of Schönborn's important monograph. Again, we have an occasional false note, as in the notice of Cranmer, where Mr. Collins has the following:

"He adjusted with exquisite tact and skill the Saxon and Latin elements in our language, both in the service of rhythm and in the service of expression. He saw that the power of the first lay in terseness and sweetness, the power of the second in massiveness and dignity, and that he who could succeed in tempering artfully and with propriety the one by the other would be in the possession of an instrument which Isocrates and Cicero might envy. He saw, too, the immense advantage which the coëxistence of these elements afforded for rhetorical emphasis. And this accounts for one of the distinctive features of the diction of our liturgy, the habitual association of Saxon words with their Latin synonyms for purposes of rhetorical emphasis."

Now there need be no hesitation in saying that this goes much too far with regard to Cranmer or anyone else. In fact, one may assert, with-

out fear of successful refutation, that no writer of any age consciously chooses his words from the Saxon and Latin or any other elements. What he does do is to choose from his own vocabulary, however required, words that seem to him strong or forcible, clear or concise, melodious or rhythmical, with little if any thought and often no knowledge of ultimate origin. One might as reasonably suppose the painter chooses his colors with some knowledge of their chemical composition, rather than because of their power to produce certain color effects. Moreover, an examination of the English Liturgy shows that the statement as to "habitual association," etc., is exaggerated and incorrect, although it has been so often repeated as to have apparently established itself.

While noting these points of disagreement with the work before us, we have already expressed a belief in its careful preparation and in its usefulness. These critical comments are added with the hope that they may be of benefit to those who use the book, not in any sense that they may prevent its use. It is to be hoped also that this new series of selections will stimulate the study of English prose, which, compared with poetry, has been sadly neglected in the schools and we fear too often by English readers.

OLIVER FARRAR EMERSON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Exquisite reprints of classic English fiction.

We have had frequent occasion to praise the exquisite editions of English classics published by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. (Macmillan). Few reprints of recent years have been as welcome as the Landor, Peacock, and Jane Austen, for which we are indebted to these publishers. The convenient form of the volumes, the taste displayed in their typography, binding, and illustration, are features which must commend these editions to a wide circle of book-lovers; while their inexpensiveness puts them within the reach of thousands to whom *éditions de luxe*, in the ordinary sense, are inaccessible. The publishers of these books are now producing, in similar shape, editions of the Brontë sisters and of the works of Fielding. The former of these editions has already been mentioned in these pages, and we have now only to note the appearance of the "Villette," which, like the "Jane Eyre" and the "Shirley," fills two of the pretty volumes. The edition of Fielding has just been started with "Joseph Andrews," in two volumes. It will be followed by "Tom Jones," "Amelia," "Jonathan Wild," and two volumes of Fielding's miscellaneous writings—twelve volumes in all,—the whole under the

editorship of Mr. George Saintsbury. The illustrations, of which each volume is to have three or four, are the work of Mr. Herbert Railton and Mr. E. J. Wheeler. Mr. Saintsbury is to furnish each work with an introduction, and the prefatory chapter thus provided for "Joseph Andrews" is in the happiest manner (or mannerism) of that accomplished critic. Mr. Saintsbury considers "Joseph Andrews" as having been suggested by the "Paysan Parvenu" of Marivaux quite as much as by Richardson's "Pamela," which is perhaps stretching a point. But Mr. Saintsbury is always thought-provoking, and nowhere more so than in his too brief introduction to the present volumes.

A fanciful scheme for the study of psychology.

Herr Ziehen's "Introduction to the Study of Physiological Psychology" (Macmillan) is a clear presentation of the outlines of the science from the point of view of the reaction against Herr Wundt, of which Herr Münsterberg is the best-known leader. All the ultimate problems of psychology are relegated to epistemology, or to a possible science of metaphysics, "supposing it to exist"; and then everything else is made perfectly simple by means of neat little diagrams illustrating the origin, transformations, and associations of ideas in the brain. The diagrams are purely schematic and problematical. The hypothesis, for example, that pervades them all, of locally distinct sensory and memory cells, is by no means generally accepted by specialists. But even a hypothetical anatomical scheme, the author contends, is of use as demonstrating the *a priori* possibility of his method, and relieving us of the "fear" of being compelled to have recourse to apperception, or will, or synthetic unity of consciousness, or some other mystic higher faculty. His schemes, he assures us, can all be easily readjusted as science progresses, and, whatever alterations become necessary, "the fundamental conception that all processes of thought can be reduced psychologically to the association of ideas will at all events endure." Into the merits of the controversy with Herr Wundt it is impossible to enter here. Suffice it to say that he does not really break the continuity of mental development by the assumption of new mystic faculties of apperception, judgment, and will. Under these varying names he endeavors rather to trace throughout psychic life the fundamental unifying activity which the young psychologists in part dissimulate and in part relegate to epistemology. He attacks wherever he finds them the ultimate metaphysical problems which they evade and postpone. To determine whether this means more than a difference of method or exposition would require a much more elaborate dialectic than either side has yet brought to bear upon the controversy. In any case, the present brief intelligible exposition of one view of the matter is welcome. The translation, by Mr. C. C. Van Liew and Dr. Otto W. Beyer, is substantially correct, but stiff, inelegant, and contaminated with German idiom.

Mr. Mabie's
literary essays.

Mr. H. W. Mabie's "Essays in Literary Interpretation" (Dodd) are eight in number, and are characterized by sanity, grace, and the philosophic temper. Two of them set forth the complexity of modern literature and the irreducible personal element which, in all great work, baffles the academic critic. A third discusses criticism itself, for the purpose of emphasizing the significant aspects of the art in its modern development. The critic has mainly to do with "the men whose inferiority to Homer and Dante, to Shakespeare and Milton, is clearly apparent," says Mr. Mabie. This is, of course, true, but we fail to understand to whom the succeeding sentence refers: "These illustrious shades have received but a single comrade into their immortal fellowship during the present century." Is it Goethe or Shelley or Hugo or Tennyson? Competent opinion declares for each or all of these names, and Mr. Mabie should have specified, although later passages make it probable that Goethe is meant. According to Mr. Mabie, plasticity and the historical method give to modern criticism its distinctive character. Four of these essays are studies of as many poets—Rossetti, Browning, Keats, and Dante. They well illustrate the author's own views of modern criticism, for each displays the special quality of sympathy that its subject calls for, and each takes adequate account of the poet's environment. The essay on Rossetti has one or two slips: 1876, instead of 1870, is given as the date of Rossetti's "Poems," and "The Bride's Prelude" is omitted from the enumeration of his ballads.

A sympathetic
biography of
Dr. John Brown.

The "Recollections of Dr. John Brown" (Scribner), which are given us, with a selection from Brown's correspondence, by Dr. Alexander Peddie, afford a sketch, rather than a finished portrait, of the genial historian of "Rab" and "Marjorie Fleming." The author was intimately acquainted with Brown, whom he calls "my revered master and nearly lifelong friend," and his book is sympathetic, if fragmentary. It keeps us constantly in mind of the fact that Brown was primarily a man of medicine, and but secondarily a man of letters—that his literary recreations were indeed, as their title indicates, products of his "Horæ Subsecivæ," rather than the serious work of his life. In fact, his appearance in literature was rather accidental, resulting from Hugh Miller's invitation to contribute to the "Witness" some notices of the pictures in the Scottish Academy exhibition of 1846. His first thought was to decline the request (which was accompanied by a bank note), "had not my *sine quâ non*, with wife-like government, retentive and peremptory, kept the money and heartened me." The book has a number of interesting illustrations, which include portraits and facsimile letters, the latter ornamented with rough drawings. Brown reminds one not a little, in character and originality, of the late Edward FitzGerald, and this impression is strength-

ened by the examples of his correspondence given us in this welcome little volume.

A satisfactory
biography of the
Earl of Aberdeen.

Sir Arthur Gordon's "The Earl of Aberdeen" ("The Queen's Prime Ministers," Harper) is a satisfactory piece of biography, considering the narrow compass to which the volumes of the series are confined. The delineation of so finely shaded a character would not, in any circumstances, be an easy task; and the fact that Lord Aberdeen's public, like his private life, was, generally speaking, comparatively hidden, renders it still more difficult. His premiership shows none of the histrionic climaxes and situations that mark that of a Disraeli. There was little in his public career to dazzle the spectator, or to command instant or excessive admiration; and neither his mental powers nor rare personal charm can now be fairly appreciated, except by those who, like the author of this book, lived in close personal intercourse with him, and have had access to the mass of his correspondence, public and private. The author is to be especially commended, in view of his relationship to Lord Aberdeen, for the tact and sobriety of judgment everywhere manifest in his work.

Greek and Latin
Paleography.

A very valuable addition to the "International Scientific Series" (Appleton) takes the shape of a "Handbook of Greek and Latin Paleography," by Dr. Edward Maunde Thompson, of the British Museum. Photography has done so much in recent years for the study of paleography that the subject is practically brought within the reach of any who care to take it up. To such this book is addressed. It gives us a history of the Greek and Latin alphabets, an account of the materials used to receive writing, chapters on writing instruments, the forms of books, and abbreviations, and, finally, an extended history of the development of Greek and Latin writing, with many facsimile illustrations from the earliest to the latest periods. The work is singularly compact, and provides a satisfactory introduction to the study of its important subject.

An excellent
handbook of
American history.

"A Pathfinder in American History" (Lee & Shepard), by Messrs. W. F. Gordy and W. I. Twitchell, is one of those useful, or rather indispensable, books for teachers that recent years have so greatly multiplied. It suggests methods of instruction for all grades, including the youngest; it outlines the treatment of selected typical subjects; it gives extensive lists of books for reference and for supplementary reading. The references, which are in most cases not merely to the book, but to chapter and page, will be found extremely helpful by students and teachers alike, while they represent, on the part of the authors, many years of reading and investigation. We give the book a hearty welcome, and predict for it a long career of usefulness.

*A thousand-page
history of the Fair.*

The Baneroft Company send us the first installment of their "Book of the Fair," a forty-page folio, to be followed by twenty-four similar semi-monthly parts. The complete work will thus make a folio volume of a thousand pages, and these will be adorned, we are told, by more than three thousand illustrations. The part now published contains a chapter on "Fairs of the Past," a historical sketch of Chicago, and the beginning of a chapter on "The Evolution of the Columbian Exposition." Mr. Hubert Howe Baneroft is the writer of the text, and is peculiarly competent to deal with so large a subject, although his style occasionally suffers from magniloquence. Paper, print, and illustrations are very satisfactory.

BRIEFER MENTION.

MR. ARNOLD H. HEINEMANN has edited a selection of Froebel's letters (Lee & Shepard), not printed heretofore, and now reproduced in a very free sort of translation or paraphrase. The publication is sanctioned by Frau Froebel, who is still living—which may be news to some—at the age of seventy-eight. The editor contributes some notes to the work, and a certain amount of comment upon Froebel's theories of education. The book will be welcome to kindergartners, and, indeed, to all who are concerned in the education of children.

OUR veteran lepidopterist, Mr. Samuel H. Scudder, has recently prepared two books about butterflies that will be found very helpful to youthful readers and students. One of them, "The Life of a Butterfly," takes a single species (*Anosia plexippus*) for a text, and discusses upon the structure, habits, and life-histories of butterflies in general. The other book is a little more pretentious, being a "Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies of the Northern United States and Canada." It classifies the common species, to the number of about a hundred, giving their life-histories, and provides analytical keys, suggestions for reading, and directions for field and cabinet work. It is in every respect an admirable little book, and ought to have a wide circulation. Both volumes are published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

"THE Making of a Newspaper" (Putnam) is a scrappy book, edited by Mr. Melville Philips, and consisting of a dozen or more articles upon various phases of newspaper production. It is intended "to afford the public a close and comprehensive view of various phases of newspaper life and work." While the view thus afforded is undeniably "close," we can hardly say that it is "comprehensive," for it is illustrated with too much of anecdote and random comment to leave room for the desirable amount of exact description.

PROFESSOR T. F. TOUT's "Edward the First" (Macmillan) almost completes the series of "Twelve English Statesmen," but one volume—Mr. Morley's "Chatham"—remaining to be published. Professor Tout gives us a straightforward narrative of the reign of the great statesman-king. His work, while not brilliant, is perspicuous and scholarly, and comes quite up to the high general average of the series within which it is comprised.

DR. JAMES DWIGHT's little book on "Practical Lawn-Tennis" (Harper) is full of suggestions by which even

an experienced player may profit, while for the beginner it affords all the necessary directions and rules. The most interesting feature of the book, however, is found in the illustrations, from instantaneous photographs by Mr. Francis Blake, which represent the tennis player in a great variety of typical positions. So brief has been the exposure given these photographs, that the ball is defined with perfect sharpness, although in many cases it is just leaving the bat.

A VOLUME of "Other Essays from the Easy Chair" (Harper) affords pleasant desultory reading. The essays chosen range over many subjects, from nominating conventions to the idiosyncrasies of the hog family, and include semi-biographical studies of Emerson, Beecher, and Sherman. Some of the selections date back many years, as we discovered when we came upon the statement that Vice-Presidents of the United States have thrice succeeded to the Presidential chair. Either the essays should have been dated, or editorial care should have seen to the correction of such statements.

THE Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing contributes "A History of Crustacea" to the "International Scientific Series" (Appleton). This title is misleading, for the reason that the work covers only a part of the ground indicated, having little to say about Entomostraca and Cirripedia. As far as the ground is covered, the book offers a compact and well illustrated manual of its subject, useful both to the beginner and the advanced student.

SOME recent studies in biography deserve a word of favorable mention. Dr. George H. Clark's "Oliver Cromwell" (Lothrop) is a popular account of its subject, excellent as far as it goes, and, of course, competing with Mr. Paxton Hood rather than with Carlyle. Miss Edith Carpenter has drawn an attractive "historical portrait" of "Lorenzo de' Medici" (Putnam), which appears in a pretty little volume. "General Greene," by Mr. Francis Vinton Greene, is a new volume in the "Great Commanders" series (Appleton). Among the "Makers of America" (Dodd), we now have enrolled "Peter Stuyvesant," by Mr. Bayard Tuckerman, and "Thomas Jefferson," by Dr. James Schouler.

A NEW series of pocketable volumes, the "Distaff," just begun by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, already includes "Woman and the Higher Education," edited by Miss Anna C. Brackett, and "The Literature of Philanthropy," edited by Miss Frances A. Goodale. Both are collections of essays, by women writers of the State of New York, selected from the periodicals of the century. The series is designed as a sort of appendix to the New York exhibit of woman's work in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair.

"OUT of Doors in Tsarland" (Longmans), by Mr. F. J. Whishaw, is a book on Russia, "in whose pages, from beginning to end, no reference is made to Russia's Mission in the East, or Peter the Great's Will, no allusion to Nihilists, and no mention whatever of Siberia." Instead of these instructive themes, the writer has chosen to discourse upon street scenes and village manners, upon the snipe and the capercaillie, and upon the fortunes of the angler and the bear-hunter. The book is as entertaining as it is unpretentious, and will appeal strongly to all lovers of out-door life.

ANYONE who fancies that the Talmud is dry reading may be referred to a little book recently published by Dr. Abram S. Isaacs, and called "Stories from the Rabbis" (Webster). The author has retold the stories,

it is true, and made them more attractive than in their original form, but it is interesting to know that the Talmud has its Faust story, and its Rip Van Winkle, and its Baron Munchausen. This "modest sheaf of arrows from the rabbinical quiver" is aimed at the general, and particularly the young, reader, who will find the collection deserving of attention.

"THE Philosophy of Singing" (Harper), by Mrs. Clara Kathleen Rogers, is a little book that conveys much excellent instruction of a technical kind, upon such subjects as breathing, enunciation, dramatic expression, and the like. These matters occupy about half the volume; the other half is rhapsody, and of slight value. There is very little of the rhapsodical about Mr. Adolph Carpe's "The Pianist and the Art of Music" (Lyon & Healy), which we find to be a scholarly and suggestive work. It is strictly what it claims to be, "a treatise on piano-playing for teachers and students," and its closing "Outline of Piano Literature" is an admirable historical presentation of the subject.

THE "Memories of Dean Hole" (Macmillan) has been reviewed at great length in THE DIAL, and we now mention it to call attention to the new and cheaper edition in which it is offered to the public. Published less than a year ago, the demand for this entertaining work has exhausted five editions. The sixth, now published, is in crown octavo, and, to our mind, more attractive in form than the original.

"RECREATIONS in Botany" (Harper) is the title of a pleasing volume of popular science by Miss Caroline A. Creevey. It marshals many of the curiosities of botanical science for the information of the beginner, and is written in fairly popular style, although unhesitating use is made, when necessary, of scientific terminology. The illustrations are satisfactory. The book may be commended to those who wish to learn something substantial of botany without attacking the technical manuals.

THE "Health Resorts of Europe," by Dr. Thomas Liun (Appleton), is a medical guide to the various springs, health resorts, and other "cures" of England and the Continent. Dr. T. M. Coan contributes a commendatory preface, in which it is hinted that those who seek a European "cure" are probably benefited by the change of scene quite as much as by the therapeutic qualities of the waters to which the pilgrimage is made. But what does Dr. Coan mean by his reference to "Milton's famous line about changing one's skies and not one's mind"?

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

"The Chameleon's Dish" is the title of a forthcoming volume of lyrics and ballads by Mr. Theodore Tilton, announced by MM. Mesnil-Dramard & Cie., of Paris.

Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, the son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is about to publish a volume of poems. Mr. Benson is a master at Eton, and his poetry is calm and reflective, viewing life rather from the ethical than the artistic standpoint. The Archbishop's family boasts many names of distinction. Mr. E. F. Benson has made one of the successes of the season with his "Dodo," and Mr. F. R. Benson, the actor, is a nephew of the Archbishop.

Mr. Besant, writing from this country, sent the following amusing note to the London "Author" for August: "I have just learned from the New York 'Sun'

that Mr. Buchanan is having a 'quarrel' with me. It generally takes two to make a quarrel, and I am not one of the two. However, I hope that Mr. Buchanan is thoroughly enjoying himself. When I get home I dare say I may find a few remarks to make. But that cannot be for some weeks to come—not, so far as the 'Author' is concerned, until the September number."

The following note is from the London "Academy": "Dr. Y. Sarruf, the editor of 'Al-Muktataf,' has just arrived in London, after having made a tour of the principal cities of Europe. From this country he will proceed to Chicago. Dr. Sarruf is also joint editor and proprietor of the daily 'Al-Mokattam,' which is considered to be the leading native newspaper in Egypt, as 'Al-Muktataf' is the leading scientific and literary monthly. This periodical, founded about twenty years ago, was the first to introduce the latest developments of western thought and achievement to the Arabic-speaking world."

Mr. Edwin Lassetter Bynner, the well-known novelist, and at one time the librarian of the Boston Bar Association, died August 5, at his residence at Forest Hills, Boston. Mr. Bynner combined literary with legal pursuits. He took his degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was the author of numerous magazine articles on early New England life, and of the chapters, "Topography and Landmarks of the Colonial Period" and "Topography and Landmarks of the Provincial Period," in the Memorial History of Boston. "The Begum's Daughter," "Agnes Surriage," and "Zachary Phips" are the titles of his novels.

The treatment by the English papers of the July Congress of Authors is in striking contrast to the almost complete neglect of that event by the papers of this country. It is hardly too much to say that THE DIAL published the only intelligent account of the Congress that has appeared on this side of the Atlantic. On the other hand, the London "Times" devoted a long article to the subject; the London "Athenæum" found space for two important letters, sending to the Congress a special correspondent for the purpose of preparing them; and the London "Author" reprinted in full the six-page account published in THE DIAL for July 16.

The following is from the London "Academy":—"A well-known scholar and man of letters has sent the following *jeu d'esprit* to Dr. Murray, on hearing the news that the New English Dictionary has at last got through the letter C, and that D is now in hand:

'Wherever the English speech has spread,
And the Union Jack flies free,
The news will be gratefully, proudly read
That you've conquered your A B C!
But I fear it will come
As a shock to some
That the sad result must be
That you're taking to dabble and dawdle and doze,
To dulness and dumps, and (worse than those)
To danger and drink,
And—shocking to think—
To words that begin with a d—.'

This is the jubilee year of the great publishing house of Macmillan & Co., their first book having appeared in 1843. Daniel Macmillan was the founder of the house, which first did business in Glasgow. He soon removed to London, and then to Cambridge, his brother Alexander being associated with him. The former died in 1857, but the latter still lives as the senior member of the firm. In 1863 the headquarters of the firm was

transferred to London, and the Cambridge business came into the hands of Macmillan and Bowes, a distinct firm. In 1859 "Macmillan's Magazine" was started. From 1863 to 1880 Mr. A. Macmillan was official publisher to the University of Oxford. In 1867 he visited this country, and the result of the visit was the establishment, in 1869, of a branch house in New York, under the management of Mr. George E. Brett. On Mr. Brett's death, in 1890, the New York branch became an independent firm, with Mr. George P. Brett, his son, as the resident American partner. The firm has just moved into its new building at No. 66 Fifth Avenue. The present members of the London firm are Messrs. Alexander, Frederick, George, and Maurice Macmillan, and Mr. George L. Craik. American authors figure largely in the Macmillan catalogue, which, carried down only to 1889, fills an octavo volume of 568 pages. It includes, as everyone knows, many of the greatest names in modern English literature.

The following letter, written by Mr. Alfred B. Mason to the New York "Critic," has more than a local application.

"The Sculpture Society is prematurely born. The hopes, the efforts, the money which it will absorb should be concentrated on an older and more modest organization—the Iconoclast Society. It is our purpose to destroy the chief horrors of existence in New York City. We propose, first, to blow up with suitable ceremonies a certain (or uncertain) cockchafer impaled on a pin (see Johnson's Dictionary: 'Cockchafer, an animal unlike anything else on earth'), which disfigures Washington Square and has been labelled 'Garibaldi' by some hater of Italy. We shall then remove with proper violence a statue on the east side of Central Park which represents a forgotten retail clothier named S. F. B. Morse in the act of offering for sale to the passer-by a 'gent's shawl, rich and dressy.' St. Andrew's Day is to be celebrated by the obliteration of a misshapen bronze lump marked 'Burns,' which now makes walking on the Mall impossible for all but the blind and the very young. Until the Iconoclast Society by a judicious combination of good taste and gunpowder has thus wrought its perfect work and freed the city from these and the kindred monsters which squat darkly in our parks, there can be no public taste for the Sculpture Society to develop and satisfy."

We should like to see a branch of the Iconoclast Society established in Chicago, and it might very fittingly inaugurate its crusade by the removal, with "proper violence," of the bronze statue, alleged to be of Christopher Columbus, which the directors of the World's Fair have erected upon our Lake Front.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

September 1, 1893.

African Diggings, The. Illus. Annie Russell. *Century*.
 Albert Dürer Town, An. Illus. Elizabeth R. Pennell. *Harper*.
 American Finances. M. M. Eatce. *Californian*.
 Anthropology at the Fair. Illus. Fred'k Starr. *Pop. Sci.*
 Australian Builder, An. J. J. Halsey. *Dial*.
 Barnard, Edward E. Illus. S. W. Burnham. *Harper*.
 Bay of Fundy Tides. Illus. Gustav Kobbé. *Scribner*.
 Booth, Edwin. H. A. Clapp. *Atlantic*.
 Californian Naval Battalion. Illus. *Californian*.
 Census and Immigration. H. C. Lodge. *Century*.
 Champs Elysées Salon. Illus. Claude Phillips. *Mag. of Art*.
 Children of the Streets. Illus. Elodie Hogan. *Californian*.
 Cholera's Pilgrim Path. Illus. Ernest Hart. *Pop. Science*.
 Clothes. Illus. E. J. Lowell. *Scribner*.
 Columbian Exposition, Midway Review of. *Dial*.
 Cooking, Scientific. Miss M. A. Boland. *Popular Science*.

Dante's Historical Presuppositions. W. M. Bryant. *Andover*.
 DeFoe, Daniel. Illus. M. O. W. Oliphant. *Century*.
 Dickens, Girl's Recollections of. Mrs. E. W. Latimer. *Lippin*.
 Egyptian Riders. Illus. T. A. Dodge. *Harper*.
 English General Election. Illus. R. H. Davis. *Harper*.
 English Prose. O. F. Emerson. *Dial*.
 Executive Clemency. Charles Robinson. *Century*.
 Folk-Lore Study in America. Illus. Lee J. Vance. *Pop. Sci.*
 France's Moral Revival. Aline Gorren. *Atlantic*.
 German Sunday. G. M. Whicher. *Andover*.
 Graphic Humorists. Illus. M. H. Spielmann. *Mag. of Art*.
 Hypnotism. Judson Daland. *Lippincott*.
 Ibsen Notes. Illus. C. M. Waage. *Californian*.
 Iceland. Illus. T. G. Paterson. *Magazine of Art*.
 India, Recent Travels in. *Dial*.
 Irving, Henry. Illus. Peter Robertson. *Californian*.
 Isthmian Canal Law. Sidney Webster. *Harper*.
 Lehigh Jasper Mines. Illus. H. C. Mercer. *Pop. Science*.
 Letters from India. Phillips Brooks. *Century*.
 Lizards, Psychology of. M. J. Delbeuf. *Popular Science*.
 Literary Forms. Charles Letourneau. *Popular Science*.
 Love and Marriage. Sir Edward Strachey. *Atlantic*.
 Love Lane. Illus. T. A. Janvier. *Harper*.
 Lowell's Letters. C. E. Norton. *Harper*.
 Machinists. Illus. F. J. Miller. *Scribner*.
 North, J. W., Painter and Poet. H. Herkimer. *Mag. of Art*.
 Pacific Coast Women's Press Ass'n. Illus. *Californian*.
 Petrarch Correspondence. Mrs. Preston and Miss Dodge. *Atl.*
 Prairie Farm Life. E. V. Smalley. *Atlantic*.
 Reformatories and Lombroso. Helen Zimmern. *Pop. Sci.*
 Richardson at Home. Illus. Austin Dobson. *Scribner*.
 Russian Summer Resort. Isabel F. Hapgood. *Atlantic*.
 Salvini, Autobiography of. *Century*.
 Science, Recent. Prince Krapotkin. *Popular Science*.
 Seville Bull-Fights. Illus. Marion Wilcox. *Lippincott*.
 Sights at the Fair. Illus. Gustav Kobbé. *Century*.
 Silver, Why It Ceases to be Money. F. W. Taussig. *Pop. Sci.*
 Silver Coinage. W. W. Bowers. *Californian*.
 Southern Utes. Illus. V. Z. Reed. *Californian*.
 St. Augustine Road, The. Bradford Torrey. *Atlantic*.
 Stillman, W. J. W. P. Garrison. *Century*.
 Supernatural, The. C. E. Brewster. *Andover*.
 Taormina Note-Book. Illus. G. E. Woodberry. *Century*.
 Technical School and the University. F. A. Walker. *Atlantic*.
 Texas. Illus. S. B. Maxey. *Harper*.
 Thackeray MS. at Harvard. T. R. Sullivan. *Scribner*.
 Theosophy and Christianity. W. J. Lhamon. *Andover*.
 Uncle Sam in the Fair. Charles King. U. S. A. *Lippincott*.
 Walnut in California. Wayne Scott. *Californian*.
 Walton, Izak. Illus. Alex. Cargill. *Scribner*.
 Webster, Daniel. Mellen Chamberlain. *Century*.
 Wildest Banking in the Teens. J. B. McMaster. *Atlantic*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, embracing 33 titles, includes all books received by THE DIAL since last issue.]

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.

The Ariel Shakespeare, Second Group: King John, Richard II., Henry IV. (First Part), Henry IV. (Second Part), Henry V., Richard III., Henry VIII. 7 vols., illus., 32mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.25.
 Coaching Days and Coaching Ways. By W. Outram Tristram. Illus. by Hugh Thomson and Herbert Railton. 12mo, pp. 376, gilt edges. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

HISTORY.

The Ancient Ways: Winchester Fifty Years Ago. By Rev. W. Tuckwell, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 171, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Memories of Dean Hole. New edition, with portrait, 12mo, pp. 332, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

The Literary Works of James Smetham. Edited by William Davies. 12mo, pp. 288, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Early Prose and Verse. Edited by Alice Morse Earle and Emily Ellsworth Ford. 18mo, pp. 216. Harper's "Dial Series." \$1.00.

POETRY.

Religio Poetæ, etc. By Coventry Patmore. 18mo, pp. 229, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

Selections from the Verse of Augusta Webster. 16mo, pp. 211, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

FICTION.

The Rebel Queen. By Walter Besant, author of "Children of Gibbon." Illus., 12mo, pp. 389. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

The Private Life, Lord Beaupré, and The Visits. By Henry James. 16mo, pp. 232, uncut. Harper & Bros. \$1.00.

True Riches. By François Coppée. 16mo, pp. 168. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.00.

Mrs. Curgenven of Curgenven. By S. Baring-Gould, author of "In the Roar of the Sea." 12mo, pp. 368. Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.25.

Stories of the Sea. Illus., 32mo, pp. 256, gilt top, uncut. "Stories from Scribner." Chas. Scribner's Sons. 75 cts.

REPRINTS OF STANDARD FICTION.

The Adventures of Joseph Andrews and his Friend Mr. Abraham Adams. By Henry Fielding, Esq. Edited by George Saintsbury. In 2 vols., illus., 16mo, gilt top, uncut edges. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

Villette. By Charlotte Brontë. In 2 vols., illus., 16mo, gilt top, uncut edges. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

The Monastery. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. New Dryburgh edition, illus., 8vo, pp. 400, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE PAPER LIBRARIES.

Appletons' Town and Country Library: From the Five Rivers, by Mrs. F. A. Steel; 16mo, pp. 212.—An Innocent Impostor, by Maxwell Grey; 16mo, pp. 266. Each, 50 cts.

Harper's Franklin Square Library: The Nameless City, by Stephen Grail; 8vo, pp. 256. 50 cts.

Harper's Quarterly Series: Dally, by Maria Louise Pool; 16mo, pp. 280. 50 cts.

Lee & Shepard's Good Company Series: Joseph Zalmomah, by Edward King; 12mo, pp. 365. 50 cts.

Bonner's Choice Series: A Priestess of Comedy, from the German; illus., 16mo, pp. 307.—All or Nothing, from the Russian of Count Czapski; 16mo, pp. 358. Each, 50 cts.

Neely's Choice Literature: The Passing Show, by Richard Henry Savage; 16mo, pp. 326. 50 cts.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

A Child's History of France. By John Bonner. Illus., 12mo, pp. 406. Harper & Bros. \$2.00.

Paula Ferris. By Mary Farley Sanborn, author of "Sweet and Twenty." 12mo, pp. 276. Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

A Truthful Woman in Southern California. By Kate Sanborn, author of "Adopting an Abandoned Farm." 16mo, pp. 192. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cts.

The Best Things to See at the Fair, and How to See Them: A Pocket Guide and Note Book. By J. L. Kaine. 18mo, pp. 126. Chicago: The White City Pub'g Co. 25 cts.

STUDIES IN EDUCATION.

Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania. Edited by Francis N. Thorpe, Ph.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 450. Government Printing Office.

Abnormal Man: Being Essays on Education and Crime, etc. By Arthur McDonald. 8vo, pp. 445. Government Printing Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Heating and Ventilating of Residences. By James R. Willett. With plans, 8vo, pp. 50. Inland Architect Press. 50 cts.

The Religion of Science. By Dr. Paul Carus. 16mo, pp. 103. Open Court Publishing Co. 25 cts.

EDUCATIONAL.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Fall Announcement Number OF THE DIAL.

The issue of THE DIAL for September 16 will be the Annual Fall Announcement Number, and will contain the usual classified lists of the books to be issued this Fall by the American publishers. It is intended that the list shall be as complete and accurate as possible, and publishers are invited to furnish full and prompt information of their forthcoming publications. This will, of course, be printed without charge.

*.*NOTE.—The edition of this number will be the largest THE DIAL has ever printed.

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